

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Curo" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while using "Baco-Curo." It will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent. interest. "Baco-Curo" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconveniences. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

CURED BY BACO-CURO AND GAINED THIRTY POUNDS.

From hundreds of testimonials, the originals of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented: Clayton, Nevada Co., Ark., Jan. 28, 1895. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.—Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but couldn't. I took various remedies, among them "No-To-Bac," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Curo" and it has entirely cured me of the habit in all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a guide of paper upon my changed feelings and condition. Yours respectfully, P. H. Mainwaring.

Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark. Sold by all druggists, at \$1.00 per box; three boxes (thirty days' treatment) \$2.50 with iron-clad, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

GEILINGER'S RESTAURANT.

When you come to

BLUEFIELD

Go right across the street and get a lunch. Any meal or anything in refreshments.

ICE CREAM, SODA WATER.

Come over and get cool. If you spend the night we have

LODGINGS.

At reasonable rates.

Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules are compounded from a prescription widely used by the best medical authorities and are presented in a form that is becoming the fashion everywhere.



Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One tabule taken at the first symptom of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits; will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Price, 50 cents a box.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained nearest druggist; or by mail on receipt of price. Sample vial, 10 cents. RIPSAN CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

Ripans Tabules assist digestion. Ripans Tabules cure biliousness. Ripans Tabules: one gives relief. Ripans Tabules cure indigestion. Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver. Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic. Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach. Ripans Tabules cure constipation. Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative. Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

Your address, with six cents in stamps, mailed to our Headquarters, 11 West St., Boston, Mass., will bring you a full line of samples, and rules for self-measurement, of our truly famous 83 pains: Suffer, \$1.25; Overdose, \$1.50; and up. Cut to order. Agents wanted everywhere.

Now Plymouth Rock Co.

WANTED—AN IDEA. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas! They may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D.C., for their \$1.00 price offer.

READ AND REFLECT!

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Dress Goods.

Novelty presupposes newness, and newness dies with age.

Hence our ambition is to keep pace with all the latest productions. And you choose until lessened assortment ends choice. Now you buy these high class dress goods for their individual elegance. They're lost none of that. They are here, not because we brought out too many, but because we had enough to give early comers a wide selection.

These last lots of elegance we sell at a loss—a loss that counts in with general expenses, inevitable, looked for, not dreaded.

\$1.00 a yard dress stuffs at 86c.
85c. a yard dress stuffs at 75c.
75c. a yard dress stuffs at 67c.
65c. a yard dress stuffs at 55c.
60c. a yard dress stuffs at 50c.

Wash Fabrics.

Still moving fast. Can't keep enough of them to supply our trade. Some new styles received last week just as pretty as those you bought early in the season. We have six pieces figured and striped lawns, you can buy very cheap. The price on these pieces is 7 1/2 and 8 1/2, was 10 and 12 1/2. Have you seen the lot of Hand-puns just in? Prettiest patterns we've had. Knocks duck out entirely.

White Goods.

Dainty Swisses, Sheen Lawns, striped Organdies and figured Figue, in many styles. Prettiest line of these goods in plain and small checks for little tots' dresses. Prices right.

Ladies, do you wear

Gloves?

Ask to see our \$1.00 Glove: tans, browns and blacks. We make the assertion that it is the best glove in town for the price. We're another glove, every pair of which we warrant, and will receive back if not satisfactory.

Carpets and Matting.

We've talked Carpets and Matting to many of our customers this season and the sales we lost, you can count them on your thumbs. Why? Because we can furnish any design, color, quality or quantity in Brussels, Tapestry, Velvets or Ingrains. Prices 25c. to \$1.20 per yard.

Put Your Foot In It.

Putting your foot in the wrong thing generally causes lots of trouble. How much agony has been occasioned by putting a foot in the wrong shoe? The foot was all right; but the shoe was all wrong.

Some people seem to think a customer should fit his foot to the shoe. That order of things is reversed with us. WE FIT THE SHOE TO THE FOOT. Your feet were not made to order. Our shoes are.

There is none of that "tired feeling" with your feet in a pair of our Bay State or Carlisle Shoes.

Harrison, Surfa

ce & Company.



Scientific American

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York. Send business for securing prizes in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$2.00 a year; \$1.00 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City.

An old Amherst man recalls the fact that the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst was a member of the first glacial club ever sent out by Amherst. He played the accompaniments on a piano or organ.

It is said that notwithstanding the dull times, there is more activity in real estate in Radford than for three years past. A number of sales, both of lots and residences, have been made in the last few weeks.

READ AND REFLECT!

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

We are Here

To sell Clothing for a "living profit." That's all we want, all we ask. Every merchant has to get a profit; if they didn't our beautiful Main street would soon degenerate into a grazing pasture, and instead of the clang of the street car gong, would be heard the lowing of the gentle kine.

This Season

We are selling clothing cheaper than we ever did, because clothing can be had from the manufacturer for less money than ever before.

And We Claim

That we know how to buy Clothing, because we have been buying and selling Clothing for twenty five years. It means much to us to sell you one suit of clothes, because you will ever after be our customer.

To Suit You Right.

If the suit we sell you is not just as represented, you get your money back. Most of our suits are made from the material that grows on the backs of sheep, thoroughly lined with the best grade of farmer's satin. The color as solid as a piece of granite.

In any Style Suit

We can fit you. If you're tall and slim, short and thick, fat or lean, big or little, old or young. Our ambition is to sell you your clothes, and your boys', too.

In any Style Hat.

We told you some time ago that we had more hats than hat-room, and the price we put on them moved many of them; but we must sell more hats—haven't room enough yet to handle hats conveniently, so we continue awhile longer to sell at very low prices. Buy your hat now.

In any style Shirts.

Negligee shirts are worn very much this season, and come in a variety of choice patterns; plain and laundered bosoms, attached and detached collars and cuffs. 50c. and up.

Have you bought any of those silk bosom shirts? No sweating with them on—"keep you cool" kind of shirts.

Furnishing Goods.

You buy something in this line nearly every day, and you always want the nicest and best. Our stock is at present up to date—would take each article separately and tell you all about it; but we haven't the barrels of print ink just now. We are anxious to talk to you personally about these goods and know we can interest you.

Don't Forget

That we have all the latest novelties in Neckwear. The styles for this season are prettier than ever before.

ce & Company.

The Shn.

The first of American Newspapers; CHAS. A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, \$8 a year

Daily and Saturday, by mail \$8 a year

The Sunday Sun

Is the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail \$3 a year

Address THE SUN, New York.

The Tazewell Hardware Co. is prepared to furnish all kinds of hardware at all times. Call on them when you are in need of anything in their line.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION FOR 9TH DIST.

Pursuant to an order of the District Committee, the Democrats of the Ninth Congressional District of Virginia are hereby called to assemble at Wytheville, Virginia, August 5th, 1896, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate to represent the Ninth District of Virginia in the fifty-fifth Congress of the United States.

The basis of representation in the convention will be one delegate and one alternate for every hundred Democratic votes and fraction of fifty or over cast for President in 1892. Under this rule the various counties and cities in the district will be entitled to the following votes in the convention:

Delegates.	Alternates.
Bland,	5
Buchanan,	5
Craig,	5
Dickenson,	4
Giles,	11
Lee,	17
Pulaski,	14
Russell,	17
Smyth,	14
Scott,	17
Tazewell,	10
Waynesburg,	18
Wythe,	11
City of Bristol,	5

The delegates to be elected in such manner as the chairman and committee of the various counties and city of the district may determine.

By order of the Committee.

T. A. LYNCH, Chairman.

J. H. WINSTON, Secretary.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Tazewell county are hereby called to assemble in the Court House on Tuesday, July 21st, 1896, at one o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing sixteen delegates and sixteen alternates to represent Tazewell county in the Congressional convention for 9th District, to be held at Wytheville, Va., August 5th, 1896, to nominate a Democratic candidate to represent the people of said district in the 55th Congress of the United States.

S. J. THOMPSON, County Chairman.

TWO LIVES SAVED.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors that she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else and then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that justify the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at A. F. Hargrave's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

If it required an annual outlay of 100,00 to insure a family against any serious consequences from attack of bowel complaint during the year there are many who would feel it their duty to pay it; that they could not afford to risk their lives, and those of their family for such a sum. Any one can get this insurance for 25 cents, that being the price of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In almost every neighborhood some one has died from an attack of bowel complaint before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. One or two doses of this remedy will cure any ordinary case. It never fails. Can you afford to take the risk for so small an amount? For sale by A. F. Hargrave Druggist.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I have berries, grapes and peaches, a year old, fresh as when picked. I use the California Cold process, do not heat or seal the fruit; just put in up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and cost almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Let me tell you directions to over 120 families; anyone will pay a dollar for directions, when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident any one can make one of two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and complete directions, to any of your readers, for eighteen two cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc., to me.

FRANÇOIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

Now is the time to subscribe for the NEWS.

DANGER IN ICEBERGS.

Much Damage Frequently Results from Collisions with the Monsters.

Every year we receive from ships homeward bound by way of Cape Horn from San Francisco and Portland, the west coast ports of South America, Australia and New Zealand reports of encounters with masses of ice, large and small, sometimes singly, sometimes in groups as numerous as to read over the whole surface of the sea and leave scarcely any space of clear, open water through which escape may be made. Last year was an exception to the rule, and the present season will probably have a large crop of casualties to report. Happily, it is not always possible to gauge the extent of the damage done by these floating monsters, for if a ship goes down after crashing into a berg she leaves no traces of her presence and when she is posted as missing no known cause of her loss can be definitely stated. For all that is known to the contrary, she may just as well have gone down off the Horn, after having been thrown on her beam's ends and dismasted in a sudden squall.

The occurrence of ice in the comparatively low latitudes of Cape Horn and the Falkland Islands is easily explained. The ice has originally formed part of the great barrier which, with very few breaks, surrounds the vast Antarctic continent, rising to an average height of from 150 to 200 feet above and sinking from 1,100 to 1,400 feet below the level of the sea, and having, moreover, a thickness of something like 1,200 or 1,500 feet. It is solid, perpendicular wall of ice formed by the descent over the lowlands into the sea of ice and snow which forms on the mountainous inland, and when the forefrosts are pushed into the depths of about 300 or 400 fathoms large stretches are broken off and float away northward with the current. When they start on their aimless career they may be miles in extent, and though as a rule they break up by collision and erosion, it is not unusual to encounter an island miles long in the neighborhood of the extreme ice limit. For instance, the Goldingham in this region passed about 200 bergs, one of which was ten miles long. The Cutty Sark, again, in latitude 50 south, longitude 17 west, found by cross bearings and distance run that the east side of one berg which she encountered was 19 miles long. At first the masses are straight, flat-topped and horizontally stratified—altogether unlike those met with in the north. By the action of the waves they are cut at the water's edge into even and cavernous of a heavenly blue color. Then as they collide or get melted away at the base by the action of the water they turn over and show to the wondering mariner those fantastic shapes which simply baffle all description. Naturally, as they travel further north they become smaller and still more strangely shaped and ultimately melt away.—Pall Mall Gazette

JOURNEYING IN PERSIA.

Ministers of the Shah Cause a Great Commotion on Their Travels.

The British consul at Isfahan in his last report describes the injury done to trade in that country by the periodical disorganization of transport from the port of Bushire to Shiraz and Isfahan. Not long ago the cost rose to four times the ordinary rate, and it fluctuates violently at short periods. Recently the main cause was a mortality among horses, mules and donkeys in the south of Persia. They died along the road and their bodies were left by the wayside, tainting the air and the grazing, and so increasing the epidemic.

A constant source of disturbance to transport is the traveling of local officials. They all require a large amount of carriages, and their messengers are sent into the bazars and the surrounding country to impose on all the animals they can get. The muleteers object, as their animals are overloaded and ill-treated, while they get no adequate hire, are kept away from their homes for indefinite periods at their own cost and are abused and beaten by the great man's hirelings. The system of seizing baggage animals is called "Mal bigry," and when it becomes known that it is intended the muleteers flee with their beasts to the hills and hide. Those who are on the road leave their loads at the nearest village and disappear to some place for security, so that for a fortnight or more it is impossible to get any animals, for until the muleteers know that the place has returned to its ordinary state they will keep away.—London Times.

Silk Petticoats Are Elaborate.

In the matter of petticoats the average woman refuses to be economical. She may claim she can't afford a new spring jacket, but she is apt to regard her silk petticoat as a necessity. This is partly due to the fascination of its rustle. The new silk petticoats for spring seem almost too pretty to be hidden under a plain dark skirt. They are cut in a dainty fashion and measure as many yards around as the dress skirt. The newest for ordinary street wear are made of changeable taffeta with two thickly corded ruffles. The petticoats in dashing plaids are much the vogue, and also those made of black taffeta with colored stripes. When the ruffles are made of silk matching the stripes in color. One of the latest silk skirts is of black taffeta with a deep flounce of black lace at the bottom. Above the flounce are three rows of lace insertion in graduated widths. Showing beneath the broadest is a band of light green silk, under the next a deep rose pink is visible, and the top band has for its foundation a strip of gold color.—Chicago Tribune.

Reason Enough.

"Landlords seem to be having it all their own way now. Here mine has doubled my rent."

"For what reason?"

"He heard my wife singing 'The Bells of Our Flat.'"—Detroit Free Press.

HOUSE-CLEANING TIME.



SCHEME TO LOWER WAGES.

The following is the suggestive heading of an article in the Sun of Lexington, Ky:

TO LOWER WAGES.

Scheme to Reduce the Pay of Laborers Without Strikes and Lockouts. DEPRECIATE THE MONEY WITH WHICH THEY ARE PAID AND THE RESULT IS OBTAINED.

The People Who Buy Things.

There is one class of people in the United States which is specially interested in the agitation for free silver, with its openly avowed purpose of raising prices twice as high as they are now. This is the consuming class, composed of all the people who buy things. To them the most important question in regard to the currency is: "Will our money buy few or many things? We now have an industrial and commercial system in which wages are paid and products bought and sold with a currency which rests on a gold standard and has a high purchasing power. If we were to adopt the silver standard, our money would buy only half the quantity of goods that it does now. How would that help us, the 70,000,000 American consumers?"

Free-coinage politicians who are trying to gain votes by setting one class of citizens against another would do well to remember that the largest class in this country is that of the people who buy goods. When they can show those people that it is to their interest to pay higher prices for what they consume, they may have some show of success. Until then their scheme is doomed to failure.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver is the greatest political swindle of the century, for it gives to the wealthy the power to double their wealth and lower to the poor man nothing but silver dollars really worth only 50 cents each.—Brynar Journal.

Largely a Question of Freight.

The principal reason why the highly civilized and commercial nations have gradually abandoned silver and adopted the gold standard is that value for value silver is 30 times as heavy as gold. So that if the cheaper metal were used to settle balances in trading between two countries or between distant points of the same country it would cost 50 times more to transfer it than if payment were made in gold. The foolish idea that business men have conceived to discredit the white metal in order to increase the value of gold is merely a cheap money delusion. Merchants and bankers are interested in having the best possible material for use in measuring values and making exchanges, and the fact that in millions of transactions the handling of money the greater weight of silver meant a larger cost of transporting it was of itself a sufficient reason why gold should be preferred.

Left to themselves, men always choose the easiest-known method of doing anything. Since it is far easier to use a substance having great value in small bulk than one 30 or 60 times heavier, it is only natural that, whenever it is possible to secure sufficient gold, that metal should be used instead of silver. Wood is now generally used instead of steel for bicycle rims because it is lighter. Steelies who should claim that the wood conspirators had demoralized steel rims would be laughed at. Yet their arguments would be just as sound as those of the silverites.

Sound Money the Only Hope.

Democratic National Committeeman Wall, of Wisconsin, proved himself in the great and successful campaign of 1896 and 1897 one of the best politicians in the union. It was under his management that Wisconsin was carried by the democrats in both those years. Asked in Washington the other day what he thought of the democratic chances in the approaching presidential campaign, Mr. Wall said: "All depends on the handling of the money question. If the republicans fall at St. Louis to adopt a strong, sound plank, and the democrats have the good sense to grasp the opportunity and adopt one of their own, we shall win." This corresponds exactly with what the world said on Monday in its historic review showing that sound money—hard money of the highest standard—is the traditional democratic policy, and that the party has always succeeded when true to this principle, and has always been defeated when false to it. The democrats cannot carry a single eastern or middle state on a free silver or a dubious platform.—N. Y. World.

Has Had Experiences.

The case is so plain that we do not see why any argument should be necessary. Free silver would not give the country more money—on the contrary, it would reduce the volume of currency. It would not improve the condition of the poor man; it would benefit the silver mine owner and the speculator. The south should be the last to join in the crusade for cheap money. It knows what cheap money means. It has tried it.—Charleston News and Courier.

Willing to Correct Mistakes.

About the only argument the free silver papers offer in advocating the issue of fiat money is that Secretary Caldwell and the Courier-Journal have changed their views on the money question. To their credit, be it said, the Courier-Journal and Secretary Caldwell make the question—Lexington (Ky.) State-Zeitung.

Reason Enough.

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